



## INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

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| <b>Class: VIII</b>      | <b>Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>   |                      |
| <b>Worksheet No: 11</b> | <b>Topic: Judiciary</b>   | <b>Year: 2021-22</b> |
| <b>I</b>                | <b>Multiple choice questions: -</b>   |                      |
| 1                       | What makes the judiciary the guardian of the constitution?<br><b>a. Judicial Review</b> b. Service conditions c. Independence d. Salary   |                      |
| 2                       | Who is the custodian of the 'Indian Constitution'?<br>a. President b. Parliament <b>c. Supreme Court</b> d. Council Court   |                      |
| 3                       | The Supreme Court was set up under the<br>a. India Councils Act, 1892 b. India Councils Act, 1861 c. Pitts India Act, 1784 <b>d. Regulating Act, 1773</b>   |                      |
| 4                       | The power to declare the election of a member of the Parliament as invalid is vested with<br><b>a. The President</b> b. Supreme Court c. The Speaker of Lok Sabha d. The Election Commission                                    |                      |
| 5                       | Which one of the following High court has the territorial jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Islands?<br>a. Orissa <b>b. Calcutta</b> c. Madras d. Andhra Pradesh  |                      |
| <b>II</b>               | <b>True or False: -</b>   |                      |
| 1                       | A poor family may depend on daily wages. <b>True</b>  |                      |
| 2                       | The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice of India. <b>True</b>   |                      |
| 3                       | There is only one Supreme Court in India. <b>True</b>   |                      |
| 4                       | There are currently 27 High Courts in India. <b>False</b>   |                      |
| <b>III</b>              | <b>Fill in the blanks: -</b>  |                      |
| 1                       | What is referred to as the supreme law of the land?<br><b>(a) Constitution</b> (b) Preamble (c) Assembly (d) None of these  |                      |
| 2                       | Judiciary in India resolves the disputes between<br>(a) State and State (b) State and Citizen (c) Citizen and Citizen <b>(d) All the above</b>  |                      |
| 3                       | The retirement age of a judge in the High Court is<br><b>(a) 62 Years</b> (b) 65 Years (c) 60 Years (d) 64 Years  |                      |
| 4                       | An individual who denied justice from this court will go to the Supreme Court?<br>(a) Lok Adalat's (b) Nyaya Panchayats <b>(c) High Court</b> (d) District Court  |                      |
| 5                       | The idea of the 'Public Interest Litigation' was the contribution of<br>(a) President of India (b) Prime Minister of India <b>(c) Supreme Court of India</b> (d) Parliament   |                      |
| <b>IV</b>               | <b>Answer the following: -</b>  |                      |
| 1                       | What do you understand by the word 'law'?<br>Law is a system of rules, usually imposed through a Government or Institution and is applied to govern a group people. It shapes politics, economics and society in numerous ways. |                      |
| 2                       | What do you mean by 'Judicial review'?<br>The judiciary has the power to strike down particular law passed by the Parliament if it finds they don't adhere the constitution. This is known as judicial review.                  |                      |
| 3                       | Mention the branches of the Legal system.<br>The Legal system can be divided into 2 branches, criminal law and civil law.   |                      |

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| 4 | <p>Supreme Court is called as the guardian of the 'constitution'- Give reason.<br/>The Indian constitution establishes independent judiciary system with provisions for judicial review. All the courts function under the direction and control of the Supreme Court.</p>  |
| 5 | <p>What does Judiciary mean?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In law, the judiciary or judicial system is the system of courts which administers justice in the name of the state.</li> <li>• It is the mechanism for the resolution of disputes and pronouncement of punishment.</li> <li>• As an organ of the State, the judiciary plays a crucial role in the functioning of India's democracy.</li> </ul>   |
| 6 | <p>What is the structure of the Judicial system of India?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The judicial system of India is stratified into various levels.</li> <li>• At the apex is the Supreme Court, which is followed by High Courts at the state level, District Courts at the district level and Lok Adalat's at the Village and Panchayat Level.</li> <li>• The structure of the courts from the lower to the highest level resembles a pyramid.</li> </ul>  |
| 7 | <p>What is the 'Appellate system'?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An appellate court, commonly called an appeals court or court of second instance is any court of law that is empowered to hear an appeal of a trial court or other lower tribunal.</li> <li>• In most jurisdictions, the court system is divided into at least three levels.</li> <li>• The trial court, which initially hears cases and reviews evidence and testimony to determine the facts of the case</li> <li>• At least one intermediate appellate court; and a supreme court which primarily reviews the decisions of the intermediate courts.</li> <li>• A jurisdiction's Supreme Court is that jurisdiction's highest appellate court.</li> </ul> |